

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:05:28 ON 12 FEB 2003)

FILE 'USPATFULL, PCTFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:05:52 ON 12 FEB 2003

L1 96958 FILE USPATFULL  
L2 28525 FILE PCTFULL  
L3 8744 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L4 134227 S UREA OR (MONOACETYL(3A)UREA) OR (DODECYL (3A) UREA) OR (DIPHE  
L5 101965 FILE USPATFULL  
L6 29128 FILE PCTFULL  
L7 2702 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L8 133795 S SODIUM CHLORIDE  
L9 2163 FILE USPATFULL  
L10 636 FILE PCTFULL  
L11 78 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L12 2877 S ( MONO(1W)CARBOXYLIC(1W) ACID ) OR (CYCLIC(1W) CARBOXYLIC(1W)  
L13 19583 FILE USPATFULL  
L14 3498 FILE PCTFULL  
L15 2064 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L16 25145 S ( MONOCARBOXYLIC ACID ) OR (CYCLICCARBOXYLIC ACID)  
L17 1846 FILE USPATFULL  
L18 558 FILE PCTFULL  
L19 61 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L20 2465 S ( MONO-CARBOXYLIC ACID ) OR (CYCLIC-CARBOXYLIC ACID)  
L21 1846 FILE USPATFULL  
L22 558 FILE PCTFULL  
L23 61 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L24 2465 S ( MONO CARBOXYLIC ACID ) OR (CYCLIC CARBOXYLIC ACID)  
L25 20851 FILE USPATFULL  
L26 3877 FILE PCTFULL  
L27 2134 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L28 26862 S L12 OR L16 OR L24  
L29 70706 FILE USPATFULL  
L30 27871 FILE PCTFULL  
L31 5837 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L32 104414 S LACTIC OR GLYCOLIC OR LACTATE OR (SODIUM (3A) (LACTATE OR LAC  
L33 231523 FILE USPATFULL  
L34 67838 FILE PCTFULL  
L35 19197 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L36 318558 S L4 OR L8 OR L28 OR L32  
L37 521097 FILE USPATFULL  
L38 122461 FILE PCTFULL  
L39 105728 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L40 749286 S PETROLATUM OR (PARAFFIN) OR (MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX) OR (MICROC  
L41 30789 FILE USPATFULL  
L42 19977 FILE PCTFULL  
L43 1065 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L44 51831 S L36 (3S) L40  
L45 14 FILE USPATFULL  
L46 45 FILE PCTFULL  
L47 0 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L48 59 S L44 AND ASCOMYCIN

L49 3003 FILE USPATFULL  
 L50 9790 FILE PCTFULL  
 L51 55 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L52 12848 S L44 (5S) (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR EPIDERMAL OR SKIN OR OINTMEN  
 L53 136 FILE USPATFULL  
 L54 690 FILE PCTFULL  
 L55 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L56 826 S L52 AND (IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT? OR FK-506 OR FR-900520 OR ASCOMYC  
 L57 31 FILE USPATFULL  
 L58 242 FILE PCTFULL  
 L59 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L60 273 S L52 AND ( FK-506 OR FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )  
 L61 1 FILE USPATFULL  
 L62 103 FILE PCTFULL  
 L63 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L64 104 S L52 (3S) (IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT? OR FK-506 OR FR-900520 OR ASCOMY  
 L65 28450 FILE USPATFULL  
 L66 8904 FILE PCTFULL  
 L67 1044 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L68 38398 S L36 (100A) L40  
 L69 2549 FILE USPATFULL  
 L70 1600 FILE PCTFULL  
 L71 53 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L73 1 FILE USPATFULL  
 L74 2 FILE PCTFULL  
 L75 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L76 3 S L72 (100A) (IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT? OR FK-506 OR FR-900520 OR ASCO  
 L77 221 FILE USPATFULL  
 L78 172 FILE PCTFULL  
 L79 5 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L80 398 S ( FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )  
 L81 157 FILE USPATFULL  
 L82 105 FILE PCTFULL  
 L83 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L84 262 S L80 AND L36  
 L85 5 FILE USPATFULL  
 L86 38 FILE PCTFULL  
 L87 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L88 43 S L80 (4S) L36  
 L89 5 FILE USPATFULL  
 L90 35 FILE PCTFULL  
 L91 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L92 40 S L80 (3S) L36  
 L93 21 FILE USPATFULL  
 L94 9 FILE PCTFULL  
 L95 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L96 30 S ( FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )/AB  
 L97 23 FILE USPATFULL  
 L98 23 FILE PCTFULL  
 L99 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L100 46 S ( FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )/CLM  
 L101 14 FILE USPATFULL  
 L102 9 FILE PCTFULL  
 L103 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L104 23 S L100 AND L36  
 L105 1 FILE USPATFULL  
 L106 4 FILE PCTFULL  
 L107 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L108 5 S L100 AND L44  
 L109 299 FILE USPATFULL  
 L110 605 FILE PCTFULL  
 L111 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L114 17 FILE PCTFULL  
 L115 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L118 96 FILE PCTFULL  
 L119 0 FILE JAPIO  
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 L121 2 FILE USPATFULL  
 L122 13 FILE PCTFULL  
 L123 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L124 15 S L116 AND L120  
 L125 310100 FILE USPATFULL  
 L126 66581 FILE PCTFULL  
 L127 60000 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L128 436681 S PETROLATUM OR (PARAFFIN) OR (MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX) OR (MICROC  
 L129 13150 FILE USPATFULL  
 L130 5336 FILE PCTFULL  
 L131 632 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L132 19118 S L128 (1S) L36  
 L133 1719 FILE USPATFULL  
 L134 1241 FILE PCTFULL  
 L135 31 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L136 2991 S L68 (100A) (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR EPIDERMAL OR SKIN)  
 L137 847317 FILE USPATFULL  
 L138 184690 FILE PCTFULL  
 L139 232069 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L140 1264076 S (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR EPIDERMAL OR SKIN)  
 L141 385506 FILE USPATFULL  
 L142 137815 FILE PCTFULL  
 L143 76006 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L144 599327 S OINTMENT OR GEL OR TRANSDERM? OR LOTION OR CREAM OR SALVE? OR  
 L145 1645 FILE USPATFULL  
 L146 2750 FILE PCTFULL  
 L147 35 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L148 4430 S L132 (5S) (L140 OR L144)  
 L149 2 FILE USPATFULL  
 L150 25 FILE PCTFULL  
 L151 0 FILE JAPIO

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L154 1 FILE PCTFULL  
 L155 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L156 2 S ( FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )/CLM AND L148  
 L157 1 FILE USPATFULL  
 L158 1 FILE PCTFULL  
 L159 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L162 688 FILE PCTFULL  
 L163 21 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L165 1645 FILE USPATFULL  
 L166 2750 FILE PCTFULL  
 L167 35 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L168 4430 S L132 (5S) (L140 OR L144)  
 L169 0 FILE USPATFULL  
 L170 2 FILE PCTFULL  
 L171 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L172 2 S L164 (2S) L168  
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L27 2134 FILE JAPIO  
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 L63 0 FILE JAPIO  
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 L67 1044 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L68 38398 S L36 (100A) L40  
 L69 2549 FILE USPATFULL  
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 L71 53 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L81 157 FILE USPATFULL  
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 L83 0 FILE JAPIO  
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 L84 262 S L80 AND L36  
 L85 5 FILE USPATFULL  
 L86 38 FILE PCTFULL  
 L87 0 FILE JAPIO  
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 L88 43 S L80 (4S) L36  
 L89 5 FILE USPATFULL  
 L90 35 FILE PCTFULL  
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L99 0 FILE JAPIO  
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 L101 14 FILE USPATFULL  
 L102 9 FILE PCTFULL  
 L103 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L104 23 S L100 AND L36  
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 L106 4 FILE PCTFULL  
 L107 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L108 5 S L100 AND L44  
 L109 299 FILE USPATFULL  
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 L111 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
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 L113 6 FILE USPATFULL  
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 L115 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L116 23 S (RAPAMYCIN OR FK-506 OR TACROLIMUS)/AB AND L44  
 L117 41 FILE USPATFULL  
 L118 96 FILE PCTFULL  
 L119 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L120 137 S (RAPAMYCIN OR FK-506 OR TACROLIMUS)/CLM AND L44  
 L121 2 FILE USPATFULL  
 L122 13 FILE PCTFULL  
 L123 0 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L124 15 S L116 AND L120  
 L125 310100 FILE USPATFULL  
 L126 66581 FILE PCTFULL  
 L127 60000 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L128 436681 S PETROLATUM OR (PARAFFIN) OR (MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX) OR (MICROC  
 L129 13150 FILE USPATFULL  
 L130 5336 FILE PCTFULL  
 L131 632 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L132 19118 S L128 (1S) L36  
 L133 1719 FILE USPATFULL  
 L134 1241 FILE PCTFULL  
 L135 31 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L136 2991 S L68 (100A) (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR EPIDERMAL OR SKIN)  
 L137 847317 FILE USPATFULL  
 L138 184690 FILE PCTFULL  
 L139 232069 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L140 1264076 S (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR EPIDERMAL OR SKIN)  
 L141 385506 FILE USPATFULL  
 L142 137815 FILE PCTFULL  
 L143 76006 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L144 599327 S OINTMENT OR GEL OR TRANSDERM? OR LOTION OR CREAM OR SALVE? OR  
 L145 1645 FILE USPATFULL  
 L146 2750 FILE PCTFULL  
 L147 35 FILE JAPIO  
 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
 L148 4430 S L132 (5S) (L140 OR L144)  
 L149 2 FILE USPATFULL

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L150          25 FILE PCTFULL
L151          0 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L152          27 S (RAPAMYCIN OR FK-506 OR TACROLIMUS)/CLM AND L148
L153          1 FILE USPATFULL
L154          1 FILE PCTFULL
L155          0 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L156          2 S ( FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )/CLM AND L148
L157          1 FILE USPATFULL
L158          1 FILE PCTFULL
L159          0 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L160          2 S ( FR-900520 OR ASCOMYCIN )/AB AND L148
L161          807 FILE USPATFULL
L162          688 FILE PCTFULL
L163          21 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L164          1516 S IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT? OR (IMMUNO(2W) SUPPRESS?)
L165          1645 FILE USPATFULL
L166          2750 FILE PCTFULL
L167          35 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L168          4430 S L132 (5S) (L140 OR L144)
L169          0 FILE USPATFULL
L170          2 FILE PCTFULL
L171          0 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L172          2 S L164 (2S) L168
                SAVE ALL L09871367A/L
L173          2319 FILE USPATFULL
L174          2486 FILE PCTFULL
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TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L176          4858 S (RAPAMYCIN OR FK-506 OR TACROLIMUS)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, PCTFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:34:08 ON 12 FEB
2003
L177          6382 FILE CAPLUS
L178          2358 FILE USPATFULL
L179          2519 FILE PCTFULL
L180          57 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L181          11316 S L176 OR L80
L182          136 FILE CAPLUS
L183          246 FILE USPATFULL
L184          392 FILE PCTFULL
L185          3 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L186          777 S L181 (3S) L144
L187          48 FILE CAPLUS
L188          122 FILE USPATFULL
L189          178 FILE PCTFULL
L190          1 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L191          349 S L186 AND OINTMENT
L192          191354 FILE CAPLUS
L193          302831 FILE USPATFULL
L194          109892 FILE PCTFULL
L195          41115 FILE JAPIO
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L196          645192 S (ENHANC? OR PROMOT? OR INCREAS? OR IMPROV?) (1S) (PENETRAT? O
L197          5 FILE CAPLUS
L198          27 FILE USPATFULL

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L199 87 FILE PCTFULL  
L200 0 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L201 119 S L196 AND L191

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:43:38 ON 12 FEB 2003

L202 1 S PROPYLENE CARBONATE/CN  
L203 1 S DIISOPROPYL ADIPATE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, PCTFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:45:53 ON 12 FEB 2003

L204 0 FILE CAPLUS  
L205 0 FILE USPATFULL  
L206 0 FILE PCTFULL  
L207 0 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L208 0 S DIETHYL SEBACATE/CN  
L209 282 FILE CAPLUS  
L210 724 FILE USPATFULL  
L211 183 FILE PCTFULL  
L212 23 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L213 1212 S DIETHYL SEBACATE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:53:06 ON 12 FEB 2003

L214 1 S DIETHYL SEBACATE/CN  
L215 0 S L196 (2S) L36

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, PCTFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:57:53 ON 12 FEB 2003

L216 2755 FILE CAPLUS  
L217 3338 FILE USPATFULL  
L218 6876 FILE PCTFULL  
L219 133 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L220 13102 S L196 (2S) L36  
L221 4 FILE CAPLUS  
L222 60 FILE USPATFULL  
L223 295 FILE PCTFULL  
L224 0 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L225 359 S L220 AND L181  
L226 0 FILE CAPLUS  
L227 15 FILE USPATFULL  
L228 36 FILE PCTFULL  
L229 0 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L230 51 S L220 AND L80  
L231 0 FILE CAPLUS  
L232 6 FILE USPATFULL  
L233 57 FILE PCTFULL  
L234 0 FILE JAPIO  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L235 63 S L220 AND L181/CLM

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L82 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:497327 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:97327  
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing tricyclic compounds  
INVENTOR(S): Asakura, Sotoo; Fukae, Michiyo; Nakanishi, Shigeo; Koyama, Yasuto; Kiyota, Youhei  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 483842	A1	19920506	EP 1991-118592	19911031
EP 483842	B1	19941214		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ZA 9108388	A	19920826	ZA 1991-8388	19911021
CA 2054629	AA	19920503	CA 1991-2054629	19911031
AU 9186922	A1	19920507	AU 1991-86922	19911031
AU 655603	B2	19950105		
HU 60924	A2	19921130	HU 1991-3438	19911031
HU 217540	B	20000228		
JP 05009117	A2	19930119	JP 1991-313423	19911031
ES 2064856	T3	19950201	ES 1991-118592	19911031
CN 1061153	A	19920520	CN 1991-110545	19911101
CN 1069194	B	20010808		
RU 2084222	C1	19970720	RU 1991-5010231	19911101
US 5955469	A	19990921	US 1994-280137	19940725
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-298135	A 19901102
			JP 1990-298136	A 19901102
			US 1991-786782	B1 19911101

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 117:97327

L82 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:455982 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:55982  
TITLE: Suspensions containing tricyclic or related compounds for oral or ocular use  
INVENTOR(S): Asakura, Sotoo; Koyama, Yasuto; Kiyota, Youhei; Akashi, Kiyoko; Kagayama, Akira; Murakami, Yoshio; Nakate, Toshiomi  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 484936	A1	19920513	EP 1991-118982	19911107
EP 484936	B1	19941005		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2054983	AA	19920509	CA 1991-2054983	19911105
RU 2079304	C1	19970520	RU 1991-5010186	19911106
AU 9187099	A1	19920514	AU 1991-87099	19911107

AU 653556	B2	19941006		
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HU 60925	A2	19921130	HU 1991-3507	19911107
HU 210760	B	19950728		
ES 2061149	T3	19941201	ES 1991-118982	19911107
CN 1061907	A	19920617	CN 1991-110733	19911108
CN 1069195	B	20010808		
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JP 2581359	B2	19970212		
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US 5496564	A	19960305	US 1994-296403	19940826
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-304839	A 19901108
			GB 1991-4834	A 19910307
			JP 1991-259358	A 19911007
			US 1991-788041	B1 19911105
			US 1993-97617	A1 19930727

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 117:55982

L82 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:241941 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:241941

TITLE: Ointments containing tricyclic compounds for treatment of skin diseases

INVENTOR(S): **Asakura, Sotoo**; Murakami, Yoshio; Kanagawa, Nobuto; Nakate, Toshiomi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 474126	A1	19920311	EP 1991-114598	19910830
EP 474126	B1	19970319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9183515	A1	19920312	AU 1991-83515	19910830
AU 656145	B2	19950127		
AT 150304	E	19970415	AT 1991-114598	19910830
ES 2099112	T3	19970516	ES 1991-114598	19910830
HU 59002	A2	19920428	HU 1991-2846	19910903
ZA 9106983	A	19920527	ZA 1991-6983	19910903
RU 2079303	C1	19970520	RU 1991-5001707	19910903
CA 2050623	AA	19920305	CA 1991-2050623	19910904
CN 1059468	A	19920318	CN 1991-108796	19910904
CN 1069193	B	20010808		
JP 05017481	A2	19930126	JP 1991-224418	19910904
JP 2526752	B2	19960821		
US 5385907	A	19950131	US 1993-62330	19930517

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1990-235177 A 19900904

US 1991-750942 B1 19910828

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:241941

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:150214 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:150214

TITLE: Aqueous liquid compositions containing dioxazatricyclooctacosenetetraones

INVENTOR(S): Honbo, Toshiyasu; Tanimoto, Sachiyo; Yoshida, Hiromitsu; Hata, Takehisa; **Asakura, Sotoo**; Koyama, Yasuto; Kiyota, Youhei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 406791	A2	19910109	EP 1990-112655	19900703
EP 406791	A3	19911106		
EP 406791	B1	19950201		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9058642	A1	19910124	AU 1990-58642	19900703
AU 635286	B2	19930318		
ZA 9005202	A	19910424	ZA 1990-5202	19900703
ES 2066915	T3	19950316	ES 1990-112655	19900703
CA 2020431	AA	19910106	CA 1990-2020431	19900704
IL 94971	A1	19951208	IL 1990-94971	19900704
CN 1048496	A	19910116	CN 1990-103445	19900705
CN 1063322	B	20010321		
JP 03128320	A2	19910531	JP 1990-178974	19900705
JP 2536248	B2	19960918		
US 5770607	A	19980623	US 1994-276495	19940718
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 1989-176637	A 19890705
			US 1990-546883	B1 19900702
			US 1992-853020	B1 19920318
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 114:150214				

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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6124362	20000926	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-353408	19990715	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-93285P	

SUMM    Immunosuppressive compounds whose immunosuppressive activity derives principally or in significant part from their direct or indirect inhibition of IL-2 gene transcription (e.g., corticosteroids, **ascomycins**, and cyclosporins; in particular cyclosporin A, FK506, and their various immunosuppressive derivatives and analogues; especially compounds which are at least as active as cyclosporin A in an IL-2 reporter gene assay) are hereinafter referred to as "IL-2 transcription inhibitors".

SUMM    The carrier medium may further comprise a surfactant, for example as described above, or a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene co-polymer or block co-polymer known, for example, under the trade names Pluronic or Poloxamer, e.g. Poloxamer 188; an ethoxylated cholesterol for example Solulan C24; a vitamin derivative, e.g. tocopherol **polyethylene glycol succinate**; sodium dodecylsulfate or sodium laurylsulfate; a bile acid or salt thereof, for example cholic acid, **glycolic acid** or a salt, e.g. sodium cholate; or lecithin. If present in the solid dispersion, the surfactant is generally in an amount of up to 20% by weight based on the total weight of the composition, e.g. 1 to 15% by weight. Other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, e.g. as described above, may be included in the solid dispersion as desired. When formulated as a solid dispersion, the compositions of this invention may be administered, for example, in tablet, capsule, granule or powder form, e.g. in a sachet.

ACCESSION NUMBER:    2001:79149    USPATFULL  
TITLE:    Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of transplant rejection or autoimmune or inflammatory conditions comprising cyclosporin A and 40-0-(2-hydroxyethyl)-rapamycin  
INVENTOR(S) :    Zenke, Gerhard, Rheinfelden, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Schuurman, Hendrik, Basel, Switzerland  
Haeberlin, Barbara, Riehen, Switzerland  
Meinzer, Armin, Buggingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) :    Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6239124	B1	20010529
	WO 9804279		19980205
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-230618		19990128    (9)
	WO 1997-EP4123		19970729
			19990128    PCT 371 date
			19990128    PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1996-15942	19960730
	GB 1997-5684	19970319
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weddington, Kevin E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Lopez, Gabriel, Furman, Diane E.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	

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SUMM Among the polyols which are useful as a vehicle herein are linear and branched chain alkyl polyhydroxyl compounds. Preferred polyols include propylene glycol, sugars having up to about 12 carbons atoms, sugar alcohols having up to about 12 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof, glycerin, polypropylene glycols, **polyethylene** glycols, ethyl hexane diol, hexylene glycols, **ureas** and mixtures thereof.

SUMM Specific examples of useful polyols include materials such as **urea**; guanidine; **glycolic** acid and glycolate salts (e.g. ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); **lactic** acid and **lactate** salts (e.g. ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); sucrose, fructose, glucose, eruthrose, erythritol, sorbitol, mannitol, glycerol, hexanetriol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, and the like; **polyethylene** glycols such as PEG-2, PEG-3, PEG-30, PEG-50, polypropylene glycols such as PPG-9, PPG-12, PPG-15, PPG-17, PPG-20, PPG-26, PPG-30, PPG-34; alkoxylated glucose; hyaluronic acid; and mixtures thereof. Also useful are materials such as aloe vera in any of its variety of forms (e.g., aloe vera gel), chitin, starch-grafted sodium polyacrylates such as Sanwet (RTM) IM-1000, IM-1500, and IM-2500 (available from Celanese Superabsorbent Materials, Portsmouth, Va.); **lactamide** monoethanolamine; acetamide monoethanolamine; and mixtures thereof. Also useful are propoxylated glycerols as described in propoxylated glycerols described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,976,953, to Orr et al., issued Dec. 11, 1990, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

SUMM Other classes of optional activity enhancers for use herein include flavinoids, **ascomycin** derivatives and analogs, histamine antagonists such as diphenhydramine hydrochloride, other triterpenes such as oleanolic acid and ursolic acid and those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,529,769, JP 10017431, WO 95/35103, U.S. Pat. No. 5,468,888, JP 09067253, WO 92/09262, JP 62093215, U.S. Pat. No. 5,631,282, U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,705, JP 08193094, saponins such as those described in EP 0,558,509 to Bonte et al, published Sep. 8, 1993 and WO 97/01346 to Bonte et al, published Jan. 16, 1997 (both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety), proeoglycanase or glycosaminoglycanase inhibitors such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,015,470, issued May 14, 1991, U.S. Pat. No. 5,300,284, issued Apr. 5, 1994 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,185,325, issued Feb. 9, 1993 (all of which are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference) estrogen agonists and antagonists, pseudoterins, cytokine and growth factor promoters, analogs or inhibitors such as interleukin1 inhibitors, interleukin-6 inhibitors, interleukin-10 promoters, and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, vitamins such as vitamin D analogs and parathyroid hormone antagonists, Vitamin B12 analogs and panthenol, interferon agonists and antagonists, hydroxyacids such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,550,158, benzophenones and hydantoin anticonvulsants such as phenytoin.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:128394 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Method for regulating hair growth  
INVENTOR(S): Bradbury, Barton James, West Chester, OH, United States  
Soper, Shari Joy, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
Kaczvinsky, Jr., Joseph Robert, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
Bailey, Dorothy Limerick, Fairfield, OH, United States  
Gale, Celeste Dawn, Hamilton, OH, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

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DETD The first evidence suggesting efficacy for the treatment of inflammatory skin disorders with immunosuppressants came from the systemic administration of cyclosporin A to psoriatic patients. Although its use is fraught with nephro- and hepatic toxicity, cyclosporin A has been employed in the treatment of many inflammatory skin disorders. Recently, it has been demonstrated that topical application of immunosuppressants, such as **FK-506**, was effective in inhibiting skin inflammatory reactions in an allergic contact dermatitis model. Other immunosuppressants, such as corticosteroids (see, e.g., American Medical Association (1992) Drug Evaluations (Subscriptions), Section 1), azathioprine (Imuran.RTM.), bromocriptine (Parlodel.RTM.), chlorambucil (Leukeran.RTM.), colchicine, cyclophosphamide (Cytosan.RTM. or Neosar.RTM.), cyclosporine (Sandimmune.RTM.), dapsone, methotrexate (Folex.RTM. or Mexate.RTM.), and fluorouracil (Adrucil.RTM.); rapamycin; and FK-520-like macrolide antibiotics will also find use in the methods of this invention.

DETD A loperamide ointment was prepared containing, in percent by weight, Miglyol.TM. 840-B Gel (10.0%), Eutanol G-Octyldodecanol (17.0%), Cril 6-Glyceryl isostearate (3.0%), hard paraffin wax (3.0%), zinc stearate (1.0%), Amphisol K (0.5%), Germaben II (1.0%), magnesium sulfate (0.2%), urea (10.0%), loperamide (2.0%) with water making up the remainder.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:121379 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Screening methods for cytokine inhibitors  
INVENTOR(S): Mak, Vivian, Menlo Park, CA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adolor Corporation, Malvern, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5962477		19991005
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-9		



DETD Still further treatments for which the invention dithiocarbamate-containing composition(s), which, when activated, are advantageously effective as nitric oxide scavenger(s), are employed as nitric oxide scavenger(s) in conjunction with the primary treating agent include administration of agents for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, such as 4-aminopyridine, deoxyspergualin, ACTH, amantadine, antibody adjuvants (e.g., poly-ICLC), anti-cytokine monoclonal antibodies, anti-inflammatory agents, baclofen, bethanechol chloride, carbamazepine, carbohydrate drugs, clonazepam, CNS and immune system function modulators, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine A, cytokines (e.g., IFN-.alpha., alfaferone, IFN-.beta. 1b, betaseron, TGF-.beta.2, PEG-TGF-.beta.2, betakine, IFN-.beta./Rebif, frone, interferon-.beta., IFN-.beta., and the like), CD4+T cell inhibitors (e.g., AnergiX), CD28 antagonists, growth factors (e.g., glial growth factor, GGF, nerve growth factors, TGF-.beta.2, PEG-TGF-.beta.2, betakine, and the like), humanized MAB (e.g., anti-IFN-.gamma.MAB, smart anti-IFN-.gamma.MAB, anti-Tac antibody, smart anti-Tac antibody, and the like), humanized anti-CD4 MAB (e.g., anti-CD4 MAB, centara, and the like), hydrolase stimulants (e.g., castanospermine), IFN-.alpha., IFN-.gamma. antagonists (e.g., anti-IFN-.gamma.MAB, smart anti-IFN-.gamma.MAB, and the like), IL-2 antagonists (e.g., tacrolimus, Fujimycin, Prograf, IL-2 fusion toxin, DAB.sub.389 IL-2, and the like), IL-4 antagonists (e.g., IL-4 fusion toxin, DAB.sub.389 IL-4, and the like), immune-mediated neuronal damage inhibitors, immunoglobins, immunostimulants (e.g., poly-ICLC, edelfosine, ET-18- OCH-3, ET-18-OME, and the like), immunosuppressants (e.g., azathioprine, castanospermine, tacrolimus, **FK-506**, Fujimycin, Prograf, anti-leukointegrin MAB, primatized anti-CD4 antibody, linomide, roquinimex, transcylo-pentanyl purine analogs, spanidin, 15-deoxyspergualin, deoxyspergiline, gusperimus HCl, cyclosporine, SandImmune, IL-10, anti-TCR MABs, anti-CD4 MAB, cantara, immunophilins, cyclophosphamide, and the like), integrin antagonists (e.g., anti-integrin monoclonal antibodies), interferon agonists, interferon-.beta.-1b, isoprinosine, IV methylprednisolone, macrolides, MAO B inhibitors (e.g., selegiline, Parkinyl, and the like), methotrexate, mitoxantrone, muscarinic antagonists, oxybutinin chloride, oxygen free radical antagonists (e.g., tetrandrine, biobenzylisoquinoline alkaloid, and the like), phenoxybenzamine, phospholipase C inhibitors, photodynamic therapies (e.g., benzoporphyrin derivative (BPD)), platelet activating factor antagonists (e.g., ginkgolide B), potassium channel antagonists (e.g., aminodiaquine), propranolol, prostaglandin synthase inhibitors (e.g., sulfasalazine, salazosulfa-pyridine, azulfidine, salazopyrin, and the like), protease antagonists (e.g., ginkgolide B), recombinant soluble IL-1 receptors, spergualin analogs (e.g., spanidin, 15-deoxyspergualin, deoxyspergiline, gusperimus HCl, and the like), selectin antagonists (e.g., lectin-1, recombinant IML-1, and the like), soluble TNF receptor I, TNF antagonists (e.g., thalidomide, TNF inhibitors, and the like), and the like.

DETD Additional treatments for which the invention dithiocarbamate-containing composition(s), which, when activated, are advantageously effective as nitric oxide scavenger(s) are employed as nitric oxide scavenger(s) in conjunction with the primary treating agent include administration of organ transplantation agents, such as anti-CD25 MABs, anti-Tac antibodies, anti-TNF MAB, apoptosin, azathioprine (e.g., imuran), complement inhibiting factors (e.g., CD59), cyclosporines (e.g., CsA), **FK-506**/rapamycin binding proteins (FKBP), glucocorticoids, humanized version of OKT3 (e.g., huOKT3-185), hydroorotate dehydrogenase inhibitors (e.g., Brequinar), orthoclone OKT3 (e.g., IgG2a anti-T cell murine monoclonal antibody, muromonab-CD3, and the like), rapamycins, streptomyces isolates, and the like.

DETD Additional treatments for which the invention dithiocarbamate-containing composition(s) are advantageously employed nitric oxide scavenger(s) in

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SUMM . . . Pharmaceutical compositions under 6 above also include compositions suitable for topical administration e.g., in the form of a dermal cream, **ointment**, gel or like preparation, especially in combination or association with **penetration enhancing** agents, e.g., for the treatment of autoimmune or inflammatory conditions of the skin, as well as composition in the form. . .

SUMM Pharmaceutical compositions under 6 above, e.g., for oral administration, are suitably **emulsions**, microemulsions, **emulsion** preconcentrates or microemulsion preconcentrates, or solid dispersions, especially water-in-oil microemulsion preconcentrates or oil-in-water microemulsions, comprising the IL-2 transcription inhibitor (e.g., cyclosporin A or FK506, especially cyclosporin A) and 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-**rapamycin** in a synergistic ratio.

SUMM . . . The capsule shells may be soft or hard gelatine capsule shells. Stable soft gelatin capsules containing for example the cyclosporin A/40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-**rapamycin** compositions of this invention may be prepared in accordance with the method described in GB 2 282 586, the contents. . . the pharmaceutical compositions may be in drink solution form and may include water or any other aqueous system, to provide **emulsion** or microemulsion systems suitable for drinking.

DETD . . . by coadministration with Cyclosporin A; on the other hand, the disposition of Cyclosporin A is not affected by 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-rapamycin. The **increase** of blood levels of 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-rapamycin (two-fold) observed after oral coadministration with Cyclosporin may be attributed to the decrease in clearance and volume of distribution, whereas the two-fold **increase** of Cyclosporin blood levels after oral coadministration with 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-rapamycin may be attributed to a higher **absorption**.

PI US 6239124 B1 20010529  
WO 9804279 19980205

19960730

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DETD Examples of substances which may be used as **penetration enhancers** in the illustrated formulations include the following: ethanol; oleyl alcohol; alkylene polyols; oleic acids; **urea**; pyrrolidones; surfactants such as sodium lauryl sulfate; vegetable oil PEG-6 complexes such as the commercially available Labrafils (Gattefosse, Elmsford, N.Y);. . .

DETD . . . topical formulation in order to potentially enhance efficacy include, but are not limited to, the following: azathioprine; cyclophosphamide; the macrolide **FK-506**; deoxyspergualin; bredinin; didemnin B; methotrexate; and thalidomide.

CLM What is claimed is:

9. A method according to claim 6, wherein the **penetration enhancer** is selected from the group consisting of ethanol; oleyl alcohol; alkylene polyols; oleic acids; **urea**; pyrrolidones; surfactants; vegetable oil PEG-6 complexes; caprylic triglyceride; capric triglyceride; glyceryl caprylate; glyceryl caprate; PEG-8 caprylate; PEG-8 caprate; ethoxydiglycol; and. . .

PI US 4996193 19910226

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SUMM Immunosuppression has been achieved by inhibiting a variety of enzymes including for example, the phosphatase calcineurin (inhibited by cyclosporin and **FK-506**); dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, an enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of pyrimidines (inhibited by leflunomide and brequinar); the kinase FRAP (inhibited by **rapamycin**); and the heat shock protein hsp70 (inhibited by deoxyspergualin). [See B. D. Kahan, Immunological Reviews, 136, pp. 29-49 (1993); R.. . .

SUMM . . . to play a role in the proliferation of smooth muscle cells, indicating that inhibitors of IMPDH, such as MPA or **rapamycin**, may be useful in preventing restenosis or other hyperproliferative vascular diseases [C. R. Gregory et al., Transplantation, 59, pp. 655-61. . . .

SUMM . . . refers to a compound or drug which possesses immune response inhibitory activity. Examples of such agents include cyclosporin A, FK506, **rapamycin**, leflunomide, deoxyspergualin, prednisone, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, OKT3, ATAG and mizoribine.

SUMM . . . the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, self-emulsifying drug **delivery** systems (SEDDS) such as d.alpha.-tocopherol polyethyleneglycol 1000 succinate, or other similar polymeric **delivery** matrices, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride. . . mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, polyethylene glycol. . . chemically modified derivatives such as hydroxyalkylcyclodextrins, including 2- and 3-hydroxypropyl-.beta.-cyclodextrins, or other solubilized derivatives may also be advantageously used to **enhance delivery** of compounds of formulae I-V.

SUMM . . . invention comprise an additional immunosuppression agent. Examples of additional immunosuppression agents include, but are not limited to, cyclosporin A, FK506, **rapamycin**, leflunomide, deoxyspergualin, prednisone, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, OKT3, ATAG and mizoribine.

PI US 5807876 19980915

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AB . . . provides methods and formulations for site-specific immune suppression of immune/inflammatory responses with localized or topical application of immunosuppressants including cyclosporines, **rapamycins** (RPM), or combinations of immunosuppressants and anti-inflammatory compounds. Methods for the use of said formulations to effect site-specific immune suppression. . . .

SUMM . . . cell expression. (See, e.g., A. D. Hess, et al., Transpl. Proc. 29 (1988).) Cyclosporines and other similar immunosuppressants such as **rapamycins**, **FK-506** derivatives and immunophilin binding agent have novel immunosuppressive properties compared to conventional agents: they are selective in their mechanism of. . . can be achieved in various models. Therefore, it would be extremely advantageous and desirable to develop topical formulations of cyclosporines, **rapamycins** and other immunosuppressants for localized tissue site-specific action.

SUMM . . . most pharmaceutical preparations, the scope of this invention is not limited to this one type of cyclosporine. Likewise, the terms "**rapamycin**", "RAP", "RPM", "**rapamycin** derivatives", and "**rapamycin** prodrugs" may be considered interchangeable with

the term "**rapamycin(s)**" throughout this disclosure. Similarly, the terms "steroid", "anti-inflammatory hormone", "corticosteroid anti-inflammatory", "corticosteroid", "glucocorticoid anti-inflammatory", "glucocorticoid", "steroid anti-inflammatory" and "steroid immunosuppressant". . . .

SUMM . . . formulations of immunosuppressants, particularly those that react with immunophilin cytosolic binding proteins, which include but are not limited to cyclosporines, **rapamycins**, **FK 506** derivatives and prodrugs, and combinational immunosuppressants. There is also a need for a method for utilizing same, in the prevention. . . .

SUMM . . . of action is not completely known. However, such immunosuppressants derived from microorganisms including the cyclosporines, and macrolides such as **FK506**, **Rapamycin** and derivatives possess common properties. They are lipophilic antibiotics that inhibit the transcription of T cell activation genes and/or signal.

SUMM . . . and targeting to specific tissue sites; and immune principles discovered that are necessary for inhibiting activated immune responses by cyclosporine, **rapamycin**, and other immunosuppressants during a disease state.

SUMM The present invention exploits observations that: 1) cyclosporine and **rapamycin** inhibit primary inflammatory/immune responses by local application using in vitro cellular site-specific models; 2) cyclosporine and **rapamycin** inhibit activated inflammatory/immune responses by local application using in vitro cellular site-specific models; 3) **rapamycin** is surprisingly efficacious with local application during both late and early inflammatory immune phases using in vitro cellular site-specific models; . . . to the late phase using in vitro cellular site-specific models; 5) consistent with these in vitro findings, either cyclosporine or **rapamycin** inhibit local inflammatory/immune responses by topical application to skin tissue using in vivo models of site-specific immune suppression; 6) this includes site-specific immune suppression effected by topical use of cyclosporine and **rapamycin** combinations in contact hypersensitivity reactions of skin tissue; 7) **rapamycin** is particularly efficacious during the late local inflammatory-immune phase in this latter example; 8) cyclosporine is particularly efficacious during the. . . .

SUMM In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for utilizing local **rapamycin** in a topical formulation for efficacious abrogation of skin hypersensitivity reactions, T-cell mediated immune processes, and inflammatory reactions. This method. . . .

SUMM . . . aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for utilizing local **CsA** in combination with a immunosuppressant agent, **rapamycin**, in a topical formulation for efficacious abrogation of skin hypersensitivity reactions, T-cell mediated immune processes, and inflammatory reactions. Novel combinations of immunosuppressive agents such as **rapamycin** and cyclosporine enable differential actions on immunoactivation pathways for potential synergism. This method should also prove effective in the clinical. . . .

SUMM Examples of substances which may be used as **penetration enhancers** in the illustrated formulations include the following: ethanol; oleyl alcohol; alkylene polyols; oleic acids; **urea**; pyrrolidones; surfactants such as sodium lauryl sulfate; vegetable oil PEG-6 complexes such as the commercially available Labrafils (Gattefosse, Elmsford, N.Y.); . . . .

DRWD . . . in combination with cyclosporine on topical immunosuppression: A) steroid combined with **CsA** in a dual skin graft model; and B) **rapamycin** alone and in combination with **CsA** in a skin contact dermatitis model.

DRWD . . . of either primary or activated in vitro models of cellular immune responses by varying concentrations of: A) cyclosporine, or B)

**rapamycin.**

DETD Topical formulations of cyclosporine, **rapamycin**, and other anti-inflammatory compounds have been successfully developed and tested in animal studies. They have been studied for transdermal penetration.

DETD cyclosporine-**rapamycin** synergism

DETD Topical **Rapamycin** (Alone without combination)--examples of site-specific in vitro models

DETD **Rapamycin** or CsA alone, provided potent site-specific immune suppression in either primary or activated cellular immune responses as in vitro models of local immune suppression. Cyclosporine or **rapamycin** inhibited primary inflammatory/immune responses by local application in mixed lymphocyte responses (FIGS. 14 A and B). **Rapamycin** was surprisingly efficacious with local application during both late and early inflammatory immune phases. Cyclosporine was particularly efficacious locally during.

DETD Consistent with these in vitro findings, either cyclosporine or **rapamycin** inhibited local inflammatory/immune responses by topical application to skin tissue undergoing hypersensitivity responses. This included site-specific immune suppression effected by topical use of cyclosporine and **rapamycin** combinations in contact hypersensitivity reactions of skin tissue (FIG. 13B). In FIG. 13B, **rapamycin**, alone, and in combination with CsA, provided new potent site-specific topical drugs in a mouse contact dermatitis model. **Rapamycin** (0.01%), cyclosporine (0.1%), and **rapamycin**-cyclosporine (0.01%/0.1%) combined formulations, were applied in a trinary drug delivery system consisting of 1,2 propanediol, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, and.

DETD Similar to the in vitro data, **rapamycin** was particularly efficacious during the late local inflammatory-immune phase in this latter example, and cyclosporine was particularly efficacious during the early local inflammatory immune phase. **Rapamycin** (alone), at concentrations as low as 0.001%, provided surprising site-specific immune suppression. In addition, cyclosporine (0.01%) alone, was surprisingly efficacious using the particular delivery system detailed above. **Rapamycin** in combination with CsA (0.001%/0.01%), also provided unexpected site-specific immune suppression by topical application in this mouse contact dermatitis model.

DETD To further elaborate, **rapamycin** (0.001%), cyclosporine (0.01%), and **rapamycin**-cyclosporine (0.001%/0.01%) combined formulations, were applied in a trinary drug delivery system consisting of 1,2 propanediol, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, and a glyceryl caprylate/caprate polyethylene glycol complex (6:3:1). **Rapamycin** derivatives and analogs, and other immunophilin binding macrolides and immunosuppressive agents shall similarly be effective using these methods and delivery.

DETD . . . invention provides a method and compositions for abrogating skin allograft rejection, hypersensitivity reactions, and inflammatory reactions. The use of cyclosporine, **rapamycin**, or combinations of immunosuppressant and other anti-inflammatory agents prolongs the survival of experimental skin allografts, and/or inhibits contact hypersensitivity inflammatory/immune. . . the present invention, however, circumvents these difficulties and provides a treatment methodology which effectively emphasizes the positive attributes of cyclosporine, **rapamycin**, and other immunosuppressants while minimizing the detrimental side effects.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . composition of claim 1, further comprising an effective amount of one or more immunosuppressants selected from the group consisting of: **tacrolimus**, mizoribine, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, deoxyspergualin, didemnin B, methotrexate, thalidomide, **rapamycin**, or combinations thereof.

. . . composition of claim 2, further comprising an effective amount of one

or more immunosuppressants selected from the group consisting of:  
**tacrolimus**, mizoribine, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide,  
deoxyspergualin, didemnin B, methotrexate, thalidomide,  
**rapamycin**, or combinations thereof.

. . . composition of claim 3, further comprising an effective amount of one  
or more immunosuppressants selected from the group consisting of:  
**tacrolimus**, mizoribine, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide,  
deoxyspergualin, didemnin B, methotrexate, thalidomide,  
**rapamycin**, or combinations thereof.

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SUMM Non-limiting examples of **penetration enhancers** which may be used as optional activity **enhancers** herein include, for example, 2-methyl propan-2-ol, propan-2-ol, ethyl-2-hydroxypropanoate, hexan-2,5-diol, POE(2) ethyl ether, di(2-hydroxypropyl) ether, pentan-2,4-diol, acetone, POE(2) methyl ether, 2-hydroxypropionic. . . 2-hydroxypropanoic acid, 2-hydroxyoctanoic acid, methylsulfoxide, N,N-dimethyl acetamide, N,N-dimethyl formamide, 2-pyrrolidone, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 5-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone, phosphine oxides, sugar esters, tetrahydrofurfural alcohol, **urea**, diethyl-m-toluamide,, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one and those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,015,470, issued May 14, 1991 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,496,827, issued. .

SUMM Other classes of optional activity enhancers for use herein include flavinoids, **ascomycin** derivatives and analogs, histamine antagonists such as diphenhydramine hydrochloride, other triterpenes such as oleanolic acid and ursolic acid and those. . .

PI US 6124362 20000926

=>



L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 RN 137071-32-0 REGISTRY  
 CN 15,19-Epoxy-3H-pyrido[2,1-c][1,4]oxaazacyclotricosine-1,7,20,21(4H,23H)-  
 tetrone, 3-[(1E)-2-[(1R,3R,4S)-4-chloro-3-methoxycyclohexyl]-1-  
 methylethenyl]-8-ethyl-5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,26a-  
 hexadecahydro-5,19-dihydroxy-14,16-dimethoxy-4,10,12,18-tetramethyl-,  
 (3S,4R,5S,8R,9E,12S,14S,15R,16S,18R,19R,26aS)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 15,19-Epoxy-3H-pyrido[2,1-c][1,4]oxaazacyclotricosine-1,7,20,21(4H,23H)-  
 tetrone, 3-[2-(4-chloro-3-methoxycyclohexyl)-1-methylethenyl]-8-ethyl-  
 5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,26a-hexadecahydro-5,19-dihydroxy-  
 14,16-dimethoxy-4,10,12,18-tetramethyl-, [3S-[3R\*[E(1S\*,3S\*,4R\*)],4S\*,5R\*,  
 8S\*,9E,12R\*,14R\*,15S\*,16R\*,18S\*,19S\*,26aR\*)]-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 33-epi-Chloro-33-desoxyascomycin  
 CN Elidel  
 CN Pimecrolimus  
 CN SDZ-ASM 981  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C43 H68 Cl N O11  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CIN,  
 DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, MRCK\*, PHAR, PROMT,  
 SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

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